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Select Poetry.

The Well-Digger.

AN OWER-TRUE BALLAD.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Come, listen all, while I relate
What recently befel
Unto a farmer down in Maine,
While digging of a well.

Full many a day he dug and delved,
And still he dug in vain;
"Alack!" quoth he, "e'en water seems
Prohibited in Maine!"

And still he dug and delved away,
And still the well was dry;
The only water to be found
Was in the farmer's eye:

For by the breaking of the bank
That tumbled from its station,
All suddenly his hope was dashed
Of future liquidation!

And now his sands were running fast,
And he had died, no doubt,
But that just when the earth caved in,
He happened to be out!

"Aha!—I have a happy thought!"
Exclaimed this wicked man—
"To dig anew this cursed well
I see a pretty plan:

"I'll hide me straight, and when my wife
And neighbors know
What's happened to my digging here,
They'll think that I'm below!

"And so, to save my precious life,
They'll dig the well, no doubt,
E'en deeper than 'twas dug at first,
Before they find me out!"

And so he hid him in the barn
Through all the hungry day,
To bide the digging of his well
In this deceitful way.

But list what grief and shame befel
The false, ungrateful man,
The while he slyly watched to see
The working of his plan:

The neighbors all with one accord
Unto each other said:
"With such a weight of earth above,
The man is surely dead."

And then the wife, with pious care,
All needless cost to save,
Said—"Since the Lord hath willed it so,
E'en let it be his grave!"

[From Forney's Press.]

THE SONG-WRITERS OF ENGLAND.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Dr. Mackay opened his second lecture, on Saturday, by saying that *his lecture should be* devoted exclusively to English song-writers. There were no records of ancient English poets. The rude songs of those times referred to war and heroes, and had all perished except such as McPherson had gathered together, and rendered in his peculiar style, as the Songs of Ossian. All the traditions of the Celts were embalmed in Saxon song. King Arthur and King Cole still found favor. The King Arthur of history was but a mythical dream, while the King Arthur of poetry was a living reality.

During the early Norman period the minstrels played a very important part in every sphere of life. They combined the occupation of modern editor and reporter with that of musician and song-writer, giving all the latest news, and putting into verse the late horrible murders, &c. Robin Hood and the Babes in the Wood are of unknown origin. The latter has made the Robin Red-breast sacred in England, and he who killed one of them would be hated by every body. If these little birds knew how many of them have escaped death, through the instrumentality of this simple ballad, they would warble the praise of the author daily.

Preceding the art of printing were the palmy days of minstrelsy. Richard I. couldnot write his own name. (Query, Hume says he wrote poetry.) Nobles did not think it a shame to be unable to read or write. It is said that Richard owed his release from imprisonment to a ballad which he had composed and sung. When printing was invented, minstrels began to decline, and very soon they were classed among strolling actors, and termed strolling vagrants. A new era of song-writers opened. Chaucer was the most prominent. He sang "Merrie England" amid wars and pestilence. Before Chaucer a gentleman was incomplete unless he could sing and write. Old songs sold at a penny a yard—about five hundred for a half-penny. Henry VII could find time between fighting with Popes and subjects to write songs. But few songs of this period are extant; this was but the twilight of an era—the dawn and daylight were yet to come. When politics were finally settled, daylight appeared. Spenser and Shakespeare began to shed forth a new light. There are a great number of old ballads of this period, too numerous to mention—one commencing

"Women are best
When they are at rest," &c.,

is a libel on the fair sex; the Mariner's Glee, the oldest sea song in England. William Tarlton and Martin Parker also wrote at this time. The latter wrote "Ye gentlemen of England who live at ease," from which Campbell got the idea of "The Mariners of England," the best song in the English language. Song-writers of the age of Shakspeare deserve the name of poets. Beaumont, Fletcher, Ben Jonson, Thomas Haywood, C. Marlow, T. Donn, Richard Lovelace, are but a few of the great poets. Ben Jonson's poems are of beautiful delicacy. Robert Herrick wrote a great many fine songs. But Shakspeare was the prince of song-writers. Had he not chosen to be the greatest dramatist, he might have been the greatest lawyer, the greatest statesman—the greatest of anything. The golden age of lyrical poetry lived to be immortal. Milton, Cowley, Waller, and Dryden succeeded Shakspeare. Milton excelled the rest, because he was a musician as well as poet. He might have been a great song-writer; but he is too great, too grand, to produce affection—we admire, revere him. Italian sweetness mixed with English strength needed little to shake them into melody.

Cowley did not excel, had no melody, could not distinguish, like Wordsworth, one tune from another; his verses were very rugged. Dryden's were better adapted to music, but not to decent society. He belonged to a bad and degraded period—the Restoration. Men felt it a duty as well as pleasure to imitate all the vices of others. Virtue was a jest. The only manly virtue was personal courage. Poetry was considered artificial, not natural—it disappeared and rhyming took its place. Prior wrote himself down as a tutor to poetry; he was a lady, and wrote rhyme. Few songs of this period are worth preserving. "When this old cap was new" showed forth that peculiar British art of grumbling, which the Puritans brought across the ocean.

The period of Paganism succeeded that of unblushing vice. Every lover was a shepherd, and every lass a Arcadian shepherdess. There was no such thing as love in literature. Marriage was referred to as the hymenial altar—breezes were called zephyrs—the moon Luna; women, Venus; Bacchus, the god of drunkenness, was forever appealed to by the poets, to take Care by the neck and drown him in a punch-bowl.

Henry Cary, a good musician, but a poor poet, lived about this time. To him the world owes the music of more than three hundred songs. The music of God save the Queen" is attributed to him, though some claim the credit for a Dr. John Bul, of the Elizabethan era. It seems, however, most probable that Carey wrote it, though (beig a Jacobite) he was not allowed to sing it. He committed suicide in a garret at an advanceage.

Pope, Gay, and Collins were excellent poets of a later period. Tom Duffy also wrote a great many sogs, and King Charles II walked arm in arm with him through the park, his dogs and courtiers following—the only instance where such a distinguished privilege was ever granted to a sng-writer. Gay, the author of "The Beggar's Opera" and "Black Eyed Susan," never wrote anything more popular than the latter. It is sng more than any other song in England, and pon these two his fame principally rests.

David Garick, though not a song-writer wrote a sea sog, which is always sung before English sailors engage in any action, and which has inspired them to so many deeds of noble daring. Thomson, author of "The Seasons," wrote "Rule Britannia," the music of which was composed by Dr. Arne. Thomas Percy, editor of "Percy's Reliques," still later, wrote "Oh Nannie, wilt thou go with me," considered by Burns the best in the English language.

Chas. Dibden was the greates song-writer of England—a musician and a poet. His songs were of the ocean, salty. The sailor is the national hero in England—the soldier ranks below him. Nelson was greater than Wellington. Dibden represented to the very life the sailor, and his songs cheered their hearts, and in many instances quelled mutinies. His "Tom Bowling" is considered by some vulgar, but I think it is far from it on the contrary, its full of true, manly feeling which touches the heart with kindness. As a proof of Dibden's popularity, the Government reprinted his works some years ago—the only instance of the kind on record. He left a son who followed closely in his footsteps. His sogs were in praise of the little Island he, like all other Englishmn, so dearly loved, little though it be.

Campbell was one of the best song-writers. "Hohenlinden" "Exile of Erin" &c., are enough to give any man fame. His love songs were not so successful. "Gertrude of Wyoming" may perish sooner or later, but his war songs will live as long as England and America exist.

Capt. Morris, who wrote three hundred songs, Thos. Biley, who wrote eight hundred, ought to be mentioned. The captain sang his own songs at the royal table and the beefsteak club. He wrote for a class, not for the people and his songs have perished with it. Had good intentions, but intentions do not make a poet. His songs are fete—dead—buried.

Bailey's reputations is more solid; He was called Butterfl Bailey, on account of a song of that name he wrote—some said he was a butterfly. His love songs were lackdaisical—redolent of perfumed handkerchiefs, white kid gloves, &c. F. M. concluded his lecture by the recitation of a little original poet, which, though not referring to the lecture, belonged to the subject of England. It was entitled "The Primrose," and was founded on the following little incident:

There are no primroses in Australia, and, some time ago it was announced that a primrose had arrived at Melbourne enclosed in a glass case—and a great turnout followed to see it. The crowd was so great that the police with difficulty made room to allow it to be landed without danger of being crushed. It was afterwards put on exhibition, and brought a handsome sum to its possessor. It showed the love of home and country so strongly characteristic in the English, and he would present it as such.

☞The Man who courted an investigation, says it isn't half as good as an affectionate girl. We presume not.

"DIED OF THIN SHOES."

We have seen it said in an ephemeral newspaper paragraph, that there is an inscription on a tombstone in a New Jersey grave yard, which runs thus, "—— ——. Died of Thin Shoes." As we do not put implicit confidence in the truth of all the paragraphs it is our privilege to peruse, we are willing to cede that this may be so or may not be so. It takes no matter.—"Died of thin shoes," light the honest and veracious epitaph on thousands of tombstones that bear a widely different on. The beautiful and crowded cemeteries, particularly, which are to be found in the vicinage all our American cities, contain scores of sums to thin shoes, lying in their cold, unwing sleep.—Our town ladies, as everybody understands are considerably more careful about the costliness and elegance, than about the sensible utility of their apparel. We meet them on the public street, arrayed as sumptuously and stylishly as if they were on the floor of a brilliant ball room, or at a fashionable and gay assembly.

One feels an irresistible inclination to stare at the bedizened creatures as they sweep listlingly by. It is vulgar and rude to stare, but how is one to restrain one's self from having a peep at the fine sights? But the dainty feet our dashing belles are especially sacrificed the altar, which, alas, is reared in almost every female heart that beats in this latitude. The day may be a moist and rainy one. The pavement may be covered with water or chequered with puddles, or very damp indeed. Yet every little moderately minute, or big foot which is cunningly exposed to the entranced vision of the pedestrians of the other sex, will be encased in a delicate gaiter, or slipper the sole of which is from one sixteenth to one tenth of an inch in thickness! In such flimsy shoes the worse than silly young women tramp around,

"At all hours of the day,
And in all kinds of weather."

They go out to spend the evening, whether at a parlor party or a public entertainment, in gossamer pedal attire, such as there would be some excuse for wearing if they had to tread on nothing but a dry and soft Brussels carpet, and would be exposed to no fitful draughts of variously tempered air. By-and-by a cold is contracted, which grows heavier and more alarming as it is dallied with and disregarded. Consumption, with all its dsstresses and terrors follows, and there is one more ebbing life, and one more early grave filled by the victim of thin shoes.

There is no fancy sketching about this. It is a fact which a legion of the sons of St. Crispin could attest that American women and particularly our young ladies, are constantly in the habit of wearing shoes so light, as to be almost instantaneously penetrated with water. And we verily believe that these miserably thin things are, in a great measure, responsible for the fearful inroads, which are yearly made by that fell destroyer, consumption, upon the ranks of the feminine population of our great cities. Why can't our ladies imitate their sensible English sisters, and wear stout, substantial wholesome shoes, when they leave the house, even at the risk of never hearing the smothered exclamation "Heaven! what a foot!" nor the common place compliments of the ball-room, which are bestowed upon the owners of screwed and pinched, but "tiny, tripping" feet?—*Boston Journal.*

THE GRAVE.

Oh, the grave! the grave! It buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but regrets and tender recollections.—Who can look down upon the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctuous throb, that ever he should have warred with the poor handfull of earth that lies mouldering before him.

But the graves of those we loved; what a place for meditation! Then it is that we call up, in long review, the whole history and virtue and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavished upon us almost unheeded in the daily intercourse of intimacy, then it is that we dwell upon the tenderness of the parting scene, the bed of death with all its stifled griefs, its noiseless attendants, its mute, watchful assiduities, the last testimonies of expiring love, the feeble, fluttering, thrilling, oh! how thrilling the pressure of that hand, the fond look of the glazing eye, turning upon us even from the threshold of existence, the faint, faltering accents, struggling in death to give one more assurance of affection.

Ay, go to the grave of buried love, and meditate! There settle the accounts with thy conscience for every past benefit unrequited—endearment unregarded of that departed being who can never, never return to be soothed by thy contrition!

If thou art a child, and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul or a furrow to the silver brow of an affectionate parent. If thou art a husband and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms, to doubt one moment of thy kindness or truth. If thou art a friend, and ever wronged, in thought, word or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee: if thou art a lover, and hast ever given one unmerited pang to that true heart that now lies cold and still beneath thy feet: then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungentle action, will come thronging back upon thy memory, knocking dolefully at thy soul; then be sure that thou wilt lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unavailing tear, more bitter because unheard and unavailing.

Then weave thy chaplet of flowers, strew the beauties of nature about the grave, console thy broken spirit, if thou canst, with these tender yet futile tributes of regret; but take warning by the bitterness of this thy contrite affliction over the dead, and be more faithful and affectionate in the discharge of thy duties to the living.—*Irving*

DESCRIPTION OF THE GULF STREAM.

The general description of the Gulf Stream is that of a vast, and rapid ocean current, issuing from the basin of the Mexican Gulf and Caribbean sea, doubling the Southern Cape of Florida, pressing forward to the North East, in a line almost parallel to the American coast; touching on the southern borders of the banks of New Foundland, and at some seasons partially passing over them; thence, with increasing width and diffusion, traversing the whole breadth of the Atlantic, with a central direction towards the British Isles; and finally losing itself by still wider diffusion in the Bay of Biscay, on our own shores, and on the long line of the Norwegian coast. Its identity in physical character is preserved throughout the many thousand miles of its continuous flow; the only change undergone is that of a degree. As its waters gradually commingle with those of the surrounding sea, their deep blue tint declines, their high temperature diminishes, and the speed with which they press forward abates. But taking the stream in its total course, it well warrants the name of a "river in the ocean." This epithet is, in truth, singularly appropriate to this vast current, so constant and continuous in its course, and so strangely detached from the great mass of ocean waters, which, while seemingly cleft asunder to give it to its first impulse, are yet ever pressing upon it, gradually impairing its force and destroying its individuality.

The maximum of velocity where the stream issues the narrow channel Bimini—which completes its egress from the Gulf—is about four miles an hour; off Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, where it has gained a breadth of seventy-five miles, its velocity is reduced to three miles. On the parallel of the Newfoundland Banks, it is farther reduced to one and a half miles an hour, and this gradual abatement of force is continued across the Atlantic, while the temperature of the current undergoes a similar change. The highest observed is that of 85 deg. Fah. Between Cape Hatteras and the Newfoundland, though lessened in amount the warmth of the stream in winter is still 5 deg. or 30 deg. above that of the ocean through which it flows.—*Edinburgh Review.*

BUSINESS HABITS OF AARON BURR.

Mr. Parton's work on Burr gives the following sketch of the daily habits in the latter part of his life, related to the author by a gentleman who was some time in Burr's office:—

He rose at the A breakfast of an egg and a cup of coffee sufficed for this most abstemious of men after which he worked among his papers for one time before his clerk and assistants arrived. He was a hard task-master he "kept us all upon the jump." All day he was dispatching and receiving messages, sending for books, persons and papers, expecting every command to be obeyed with next to impossible celerity, inspiring everyone with his own zeal, and getting a surprising quantity of work accomplished. "He was business incarnate," said my informant. About ten in the evening he would give over, invite his companions to the sideboard, and take a single glass of wine. Then his spirits would rise and he would sit for hours telling stories of past life, and drawing brief and graphic sketches of celebrated characters with whom he had acted. Often he was full of wit and gaiety at such times; "the liveliest fellow in the world;" "as merry as a boy;" "never melancholy" never ill-natured." About midnight, or later, he would lie down upon a haircloth in the corner of his office, and sleep like a child, until the morning. In his personal habits, he was a thorough going Spartan—eating little, drinking little, sleeping little, working hard. He was fond of calculating upon how small a sum all life could be supported, and used to think he could live well enough upon seventy-five cents a week.

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

One of the most memorable passages ever uttered by Mr. Webster, was in vindication of the authority of conscience and of Providence on a trial for a dark and mysterious murder. "The guilty soul cannot keep its own secret. It is false to itself, or rather it feels an irresistible influence to be true to itself. It labors under guilty possessions, and knows not what to do with it. The human heart was not made for the residence of such an inhabitant. It finds itself preyed upon by a torment which does not acknowledge to God or man. A vulture is devouring it, and it can ask no sympathy on earth. The secret which the murderer possesses, soon comes to possess him; and like the evil spirit of which we read, it overcomes him, and leads him whithersoever it will. He feels it beating at his heart, rising to his throat and demanding disclosure. He thinks the whole world sees it in his face, reads it in his eyes, and almost hears its workings in the very silence of his thoughts. It has become his master. It betrays his discretion, it breaks down his courage, it conquers his prudence. When suspicions from without begin to embarass him and the net of circumstances to entangle him, the fatal secret struggles with still greater violence to burst forth. It *must* be confessed; it *will* be confessed; there is no refuge from confession but suicide; and suicide is confession."

☞"Fellow-sinners," said a preacher, "if you were told that, by going to the top of those stairs, yonder"—pointing to a rickety pair at an end of the church—"you might secure your eternal salvation, I really hardly believe any of you would try; but let any man proclaim there were a hundred dollars up there for you, and I'll guarantee there would be such a getting up stairs as you never did see."

☞"I am going to draw this beau into a knot," as the lady said when standing at the hymeneal altar.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE OF GEN. JACKSON.

In one of our Indian campaigns, which, not recollected, nor material to our story, whilst the army was on its march, still in Tennessee, on its way to the scene of war in Aalbama, a drafted company was expected daily to overtake the main body of troops. This company at length reached the rear of the train.

Information of their approach was immediately carried to the front, where Jackson was at the time. As the messenger passed from rear to front, the fact that the company was without arms, having left their guns at home, was made known all along the line. It was kown to the entire army before it reached Jackson's ears. Curiosity was on tiptoe to know how the irascible commander would act under such circumstances. A storm was anticipated. Soon the General was observed making his way rapidly to the rear, and to the surprise of all parties, seemingly in rather a smiling mood.

Finally he met the company. He saluted them. They look for a volley of course, and an immediate dismissal home—the very thing they desired. Not so, however. Old Hickory pulled off his hat, and with the politest and lowest bow, expressed his gratification at their arrival, and especially at the fact that they had no arms. Forming them for rapid motion, at double quick step, under his own lead, they marched on till a baggage wagon was reached, then halted, and each man furnished with an axe. Forward march again was the word.

As they passed along the line of march the General's object was seen, and laughter loud and uprorious with many a hearty cheer, saluted them as they made their way to the front. There these axe men were at once initiated into their campaign duties. They cleared the roads, they bridged the creeks, or carried the wagons piece by piece, the baggage, ammunition, &c., over on their backs, when bridges were impassible. They were ever in a post or danger, bearing the burdens of the campaign—sharing none of its honors—the laughing stock of the whole army.

A True Sportsman.

One of the New York Herald's correspondents has met in the Far West with that great Irish sportsman Sir George Gore, whose hunting adventures in the Rocky Mountains conducted as they were upon a gigantic scale for the amusement of one man, probably exceeded anything of the kind ever before attempted on this side the Atlantic. Everything that a sportsman could possibly require, in the way of shooting, fishing, eating and drinking, was provided in the greatest profusion, and all transported in safety to the theatre of his exploit. He says:

Some faint idea may be formed of the magnitude of his equipment when I tell you that his extensive retinue contained a secretary, assistant secretary, clerk, guide, fly-maker, hunters, cooks, &c., &c., in all numbering about fifty men, with thirty wagons, numerous saddled horses, dogs, &c., and supplies to correspond. Sir George remained nearly three years in this country, and, with the exceptions of one winter, which he spent near Fort Laramie, was entirely secluded from the world, and most assiduously engaged in his favorite sport of hunting. An accurate account of the amount of game "bagged" was kept by his clerk, and during one season the results were as follows: 122 grisly bears, 5,500 buffaloes, besides numerous elk, black-tailed deer and antelope—in all amounting to the enormous aggregate of three thousand animals, none of which was smaller than the antelope.

I had the pleasure of meeting this modern Nimrod in St. Louis, and was highly entertained with a narration of his exploits, which almost equal those of Gordon Cumming in Africa.

He also showed me his equipment of beautiful guns of various patterns and calibres, suited to the destruction of all kinds of game from a snipe to a grisly bear, and among them I observed the names of Prudy, Manton, and other celebrated makers. His outfit must, indeed, have been most complete.

After becoming cloyed with sport in the mountains, and killing every variety of the largest and most formidable animals found there, Sir George proposes to winter in Texas, and amuse himself in hunting deer and other small game.

He brings with him a host of trophies which will furnish him ample vouchers for his performances.

Some of our worthy and staid citizens of Gotham will probably think it a very singular infatuation for a gentleman possessing a princely estate, with an income of $200,000 per annum, to voluntarily withdraw from all society, and incarcerate himself in the depths of the wilderness among savage men and beasts for three long years, exposed to all perils and prisons consequent upon such a condition.

THE SIZE OF MAN.

It is a very common opinion that, in the ages of the world, men in general possess superior physical properties, and were of greater size than at present. But all the facts and circumstances that can be brought forward on this subject tend to show that the human form has not degenerated, and that men of the present age are of the same stature as he beginning of the world. Thus, all the veins of the human body, the bones, and particularly the teeth, which have been found unchanged in the most ancient urns and burial places, demonstrate this point clearly. The oldest coffin in the world is that found in the great pyramid of Egypt; and this sarcophagus hardly exceeds the size of our ordinary coffins, being six feet and a half long. That we are degenerating from the effects of civilization is clear, because the savages do not exceed in height.

☞Hope—sentiment exhibited in a dog's tail when wagging for a bone.

Humorous.

Not Bad.

'First class in oriental philosophy stand up. Thibitts, what is life?'

'Life consists of money, a hoss and a fashionable wife.'

'Next. What is death?'

'A paymaster, who settles everybody's debts, and gives the tombstones as receipts in full of all demands.'

'What is poverty?'

'The reward of merit genius generally receives from a discriminating public.'

'What is religion?'

'Doing unto others as you please without allowing a return of the compliment.'

'What is fame?'

'A six-line puff in a newspaper while living, and your fortune to your enemies when dead.'

Bound to Ride.—Two juveniles (says the N. O. Picayune,) belonging to that particular class of the unwashed who, in the absence of either tickets or small change, are prone to accomplish short journeys on the tail-boards of omnibuses, were recently traveling up Camp-street, occupying their favorite place on one of the vehicles, when, by the sudden opening of the door, one of them was knocked heels over head into the mud. He picked himself up quickly however, and in a moment he had regained his old place—addressing his companion with: "I say, Jim, they'se no business to have these cussed doors on the homnibuses, but yer see wat accidents they cause to passengers. I'se in hopes they'll make some improvements in the building ov 'em, so 'twill be more safer for us, but I'm bound to ride any how."

Swapping Wives.—The Hightstown (New Jersey) *Excelsior* says: "We were told by a friend of ours, a few days since, of a most singular result of the propensity to trade. A colored gentleman and his wife from a distant part of the State came down on a visit to his friend's, and, before departing, they became greatly enamored of each other's partners. In this state of affairs, a proposition to exchange wives was made, which, mutually agreeable, was acted upon without further consideration. The visitor returned home with a new wife, and the generous host acknowledged it a "fair swap," while his new *carasposa* has furnished him indubitable evidence of her earnestness in the matter.

☞It was at a pic-nic: Charley had just turned of nineteen years: he wandered away and got lost with Kate Harcourt, a self-possessed beauty in high condition for flirting, for she had had three seasons of hard training. When they had been away from their party about two hours, she felt, or pretended to feel, the awkwardness of their situation, and asked her cavalier, in a charmingly helpless and confiding way, what they were to do. 'Well, I hardly know,' said Charley, languidly; 'but I don't mind proposing to you, if that will do you any good.' A fair performance for an untried colt, was it not?—*Guy Livingston.*

☞"Sam, how are all the folks at home?"

"Oh so middling, only mother fell off the hay loft the other morning and broke her arm."

"Is it possible!"

"True, but that wasn't the worst: she had three eggs in her hand and broke all but two!"

☞Teacher—"How many kinds of axes are there?"

Boy—"Broad axe, narrow axe, post axe, axe of the Legislature, axe of the Apostles, and ax my pa!"

Teacher—"Good! go to the head of your class!"

☞Miss Brown, I have been to learn how to tell fortunes," said a young man to a brisk brunette. "Just give me your hand, if you please." "La, Mr. White, how sudden you are! Well, go ask pa.

☞A lady was requested by a bachelor who was somewhat advanced in years, to take a seat on his lap while in a crowded sleigh.—"No thank you," said she, "I'm afraid such an old seat would break down with me." Old bachelor looked funny.

☞I am not afraid of a barrel of cider," said a toper to a temperance man. "I presume not," was the reply; "from your appearance, I guess a barrel of cider would run at your approach."

☞Frequenters of concerts who are in the habit of beating time with their feet, are reminded that the *stamp act* was repealed many years ago.

☞What is the difference between a woman who tears her dress and one who pads? One busts her stuff, and the other stuffs her bust.

☞The Western papers say that the Illinois River has lowered a foot. When it lowers the other foot, we suppose it will cease to run.

☞At a husking frolic "down east," lately two hundred bushels of golden yellow corn were husked, forty-eight girls kissed, one couple married, and seven more "engaged," all in one evening. Talk of stagnation in business!

☞Of the six hundred and twenty young ladies who fainted last year, more than half of them fell into the arms of gentlemen. Only three had the misfortune to fall on the floor.

☞A popular preacher received so many pairs of slippers from the female part of his congregation that he got to fancy himself a centipede.

☞Pants procured on tick ed 'breches of tru

's Cheap Boots, Shoes, [dec 4,'57.]

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Jan. 1, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

More Abolition Ruffianism.

A few days ago, the Abolition (or Black Republican) newspapers teemed with accounts of what they were pleased to style "another outrage on the rights of the people of Kansas." The story was that Gen. Clark had attempted to enforce the collection of taxes in Bourbon county, by legal process, and that in consequence thereof a disturbance had taken place in which a Free State man was killed.—(Of course. The Abolitionists never talk about "the Free State Men without telling a pathetic yarn about one, or more, of them being killed, or wounded, for, you see, Abolition purposes require that Kansas must bleed.") As usual, the Abolition editors did not stop to inquire whether the tale was true, or not, but published it instanter, commenting upon it as truth. It was enough for them to know that such a story, if believed, would fan the flames of fanaticism and re-kindle the dying embers of Abolition Black Republicanism. But scarcely had they printed the lie, when they were doomed to see it contradicted and exposed. Judge Williams the chief justice of Kansas, in a letter to the Washington *Union* pronounces the whole statement a falsehood. On the contrary he gives an account of outrages perpetrated by Jim Lane and his Abolition followers whice make one's blood boil with indignation at the recital. He says that last summer a party of men from the neighborhood of Lawrence (a nest of Abolition malcontents) appeared in the vicinity of Fort Scott and immediately before the fall election others arrived. These men all acted in concert with each other and one of their first acts was by threats, with force and arms, to drive from his cabin and claim an aged man of the name of Southwood and his family. They then appropriated to their own use, his claim house crops &c.

A short time after this outrage, a man whose name is Curry and a reputed leader of this gang, met a Mr. Lettuman who was peaceably riding on the road to his home, and demanded to know whether he was a "*free State man*," or a "pro-slavery man?" Lettuman declined giving him an answer, when Curry swore he would shoot him, and forthwith discharged his pistol at him, the ball entering the head of Lettuman, near the cheek bone and passing through, and out of the back part of his head. Curry was arrested, released on bail, but fled the country and forfeited his recognizance, on which suit was brought. The property of Curry—consisting of oxen, cows, corn in the ground, &c.—was attached and an order of sale was issued to the Marshal. A few days previous to the time fixed for the sale, a company of Curry's confederates came in the night-time and drove the whole of Curry's cattle off.—They were pursued by the Marshal who succeeded in recovering the cattle, but not in arresting the thieves who had driven them off. Threats in writing were made that if the cattle were sold, Fort Scott would be burned. Notices to leave [illegible] Mr. Gourly, Mr. Gourly, and others who were witnesses to these proceedings. To-day, (Dec. 16th.,) authentic information was received by Gov. Stanton, that a body of men fully armed and equipped with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, to the number of one hundred, had appeared near Fort Scott, under the command of one Montgomery, *who was a member of the Topeka Abolition "Free State" Convention*. This company proceeded to the houses of Mr. Wasson, Mr. Gourly, and Mr. Southwood, violently seized their owners and took them away, since which nothing has been heard of them. Complaint in due form of law having been made of these acts before a justice of the peace, the proper process was put in the Marshal's hands to arrest the offenders. He proceeded to their rendezvous in Mr. Southwood's house, found it fortified, and as he approached it, fifty armed men under the command of Montgomery, came forth from the house and demanded what he wanted there. He told them that he was the marshal and had come to arrest them, whereupon they informed him that they had received a despatch from James H. Lane, that the Legislature now in session had repealed all the laws of the Territory, and that they were their own lawmakers and executors; therefore they could permit no arrests to be made. The Marshal, finding them determined to resist him and knowing that he alone could do nothing with them, left them and returned to Fort Scott.

Now, these men openly profess to be organized and sent to Fort Scott and vicinity, by Jim Lane, the Abolition agitator. They boldly swear that they will burn Fort Scott, and the citizens of that place are virtually in a state of siege, and obliged to be on duty day and night; while in the country around, the people, by families, are flying from their homes, leaving their property exposed to the depredations of these lawless men.

This is the narrative, in substance, of Judge Williams' letter. We blush for our country as we record these instances of villainy practised in the sacred name of Freedom. The aged driven from house and home—the unoffending citizen shot down on the highway—defenceless families pillaged—peaceful towns threatened with the flames—and all this at the bidding of the men who snout and hurrah for Freedom in Kansas! Verily, the slavery of the negro is preferable, a thousand times, to the Freedom granted their fellow-citizens, by the Abolition leaders, Lane, Robinson and their minions!

OPPOSITION CONSISTENCY.

The Abolitionists, when the Nebraska Bill was before Congress, contended most fiercely against the principle of Popular Sovereignty, setting up the theory that Congress had power to legislate for the Territories in all things pertaining to their "domestic institutions." Now they complain bitterly because in their estimation the broadest exercise of that principle is not allowed to the people of Kansas. Now they oppose their former dogma that Congress has power to legislate for the Territories, and insist that if Mr. Buchanan does not (by some magical process we suppose) cause the *whole* of the Kansas Constitution to be submitted to the people of that Territory, he will be doing a great wrong to that people. They almost turned the Mississippi up stream, with the storms of their wrath, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and yet if that were still in existence, the people of Kansas would be totally debarred from the privilege of voting on the question of slavery. So, in the outset they were for precluding the people of the Territories from making their Constitution in their own way. They cursed the Act of Congress that gave them the right to do so, and after time burned its author in effigy.— [illegible] that the provisions of that [illegible] the very letter, and the suggestions lately made by its author in the U. S. Senate, are the great salvo which is to heal the wounds of "Bleeding Kansas!" Consistency, thou *art* a jewel, but we have yet to see thee pendent from the ear of the Ethiop, Abolitionism!

A Pleasant Job.

The late Abolition Know Nothing Congress contracted debts to such an enormous extent that the Government is compelled to make a loan (in the shape of Treasury notes) to pay them. It must be a pleasant job, indeed, for the present Congress, to right the wrongs perpetrated by the Abolitionists when in power!

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

We learn from the Philadelphia *Press* that Gov. Packer has tendered the post of Secretary of the Commonwealth to Hon. Wm. M. Hiester, of Berks county, and that that gentleman has accepted the appointment. The *Press* thinks that the Governor has made a good selection in choosing Mr. Hiester for this important position, and that it augurs well for his administration.

Speech of an Abolition Leader in Kansas.

The notorious Jim Lane, who is one of the principal oracles of the Abolition party in Kansas, and who has always been among the loudest mouthed and most rabid agitators in that unhappy Territory, has lately again "taken the stump," ranting and blustering worse than ever. We annex a part of a discourse delivered by him, a few days ago, before a public meeting in Leavenworth, as given in the Pittsburg *Gazette*, a rampant Abolition sheet, and ask the law-abiding, peace loving, conservative reader, to ponder carefully its tone and language:

"Gentlemen of Leavenworth City, we have come to the last move on the chess-board of Kansas politics! It is *the* last move, and *the greatest* move on this great political board. This last act of the Pro-Slavery party is consistent with all their former acts, only it is altogether the most desperate. It stirs up all our blood, and we hardly know what to do in this trying time. I have stood here, gentlemen, on Kansas soil, and seen a fraudulent Legislature forced upon us by a neighboring State! I have seen invasion come pouring in upon us—I have seen crimes in every shape committed upon the settlers of Kansas soil, but this last act crowns them all in villainy and fraud! And I say it here, and am personally responsible for what I say, that these *villains forfeited their lives to an injured people!* (The applause here was deafening, and it was some minutes before it subsided sufficient for the speaker to proceed.) I told [illegible] of the Convention last night that we would *head* them or *be-head!* (A Laugh.) I am not a going to advise war or bloodshed here to-night, for perhaps there is no need of that. We have now got the goats so separated from the sheep, that we can easily kill them without committing crime! (Renewed laughter.) For I truly believe that if God should show his special providence here to-night, we should see in these starry heavens his hand, commanding us to *exterminate these villains!* (Cries of Good! good! Show us the hand in the skies Jim, and we'll do it!" (Laughter.)

"An honest man said to me to-day he should not be surprised if, on any morning he should wake up and see these men dangling from the limb of some tree—hung by an outraged people!" At this point some one cried "Let's do it to-night!" and for some time the excitement was so great as to prohibit the speaker from proceeding."

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

The vote on the constitution of Kansas or, more properly, on the single point of the existence of slavery in the new State, was fixed for yesterday, and we presume that the vote was taken according to the arrangements perfected by the president of the late constitutional convention. Information has not reached us as to the action of the legislature at its special session and we do not know whether another vote upon the constitution, under the legislative authority, has been directed or not. At the end of a week or ten days reliable information will doubtless reach us of the result.

According to present appearances, the Kansas question is about to receive its solution: definite information will soon be at hand, and a statement of facts be presented, that will relieve it of all real difficulty. Up to the present time there has been no practical question before Congress for its consideration in this connexion; nor has the knowledge of affairs in that Territory been so full and complete as to justify opinions to be expressed that may not be materially modified by subsequent information. When the constitution shall be presented, and the admission of Kansas as a State under it is demanded, the subject will be fully before Congress for its consideration and practical action. Then let its merits be candidly and fairly discussed, as it should be, and the action of Congress be taken upon due deliberation. We anticipate an end to the matter that shall dispose of it forever, and in a manner satisfactory to the whole country, except to those who seek to array one section of the country against the other in strife and discord.

We will add here, for the information of the country at large, that no excitement exists in Congress concerning this matter. An interest is certainly felt in it, but we believe that a general disposition prevails to await the action of Kansas and a development of facts which will enable Congress to take such action as shall thereafter exclude this question from its halls.—*Washington Union.*

Who is He?

Who is that *Calhoun* who figures so conspicuously in the Kansas Convention, and is denounced so furiously by the Abolition press in such unmeasured terms. The St. Louis *Leader* says:—

"Mr. Calhoun was a citizen of Illinois before he was appointed to office in Kansas; he went into the Territory a Free State man in opinions; was elected as such to the Convention; acted as such in it; was made its President as such; was entrusted, with a full knowledge of his opinions, with the powers of which these presses so loudly complain, and will certainly vote to exclude Slavery from Kansas. These facts we are authorized to state, and they are enough to discredit everything emanating from the Black Republican Press on the subject."

The celebrated Gaines case is now before the U. S. Circuit court, in New Orleans, Judge McCaleb presiding.

Brevities.

☞ We learn from some of the Methodist journals that large and influential Conferences have determined to license and ordain no candidate for the ministry who is not willing to forego the use of tobacco in every form. A new University has been endowed also in one of the Western States, with the proviso in its by-laws that no Professor shall be entitled to any of the avails of the endowment who is addicted to the use of tobacco.

—One hundred and seventy-four revolutionary soldiers and seven hundred and eighty-eight widows of revolutionary soldiers have died during the year. Total number of deaths of classes of pensioners 1451. The whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1857, is as follows 346 revolutionary soldiers, yearly amount, $20,551 85; 4,702 widows of ditto, $385,282 63; 2,854 half pay widows and orphans, $270,992 45; 5,266 invalids, $468,017 57; 18 privateers, $1,252. Total, $1,136,386 50

—The Washington *Era*—a strong anti-slavery newspaper—says that the revulsion has reduced its patronage *one-third in amount*. We believe that all the anti-slavery journals at the North are reduced even more than that figure by the hard times.

—The best cure for dyspepsia is to collect bills for a newspaper. If that don't give you an appetite, you might as well sell your stomach for tripe, and have done with it.

—A young lady, fond of dancing, travels, in the course of a single season, about four hundred miles. Yet no lady would think of walking that distance in six months.

—The worst features in a man's face is his nose—when stuck into other people's business. Remember that—you who are in the habit of bobbing around.

—The Clinton *Democrat* says that the Lock Haven Bank is prepared to resume specie payments at any time that the other banks of the State do.

—Editorial abuse of Caleb Cushing, lately Attorney General of the United States, may be found in the columns of the *N. Y. Tribune* two or three times a week.

—The following is on a tombstone in Ireland:

"Here lies the body of John Mound.
Lost at sea, and never found.

—A wag says of a certain congregation, that they pray on their knees Sundays, and prey on their neighbors the rest of the week.

—The new proposed Territory of Arizona embraces about 27,000 square miles, and is bounded by New Mexico on the north, and the Mexican States of Sonara and Chihua on the south, and extends westward to the Colorado river.

—After the first of January, all marriages of residents of Maine, solemnized out of the State, with the intent to evade the publishment law, will be void, if the parties return to Maine and reside.

—There was quite a severe snow storm in Virginia on Christmas day. It fell in the neighborhood of Richmond to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches.

—Hon. Henry Potter, Judge of the District Court of the United States in North Carolina, died at his residence, near Fayetteville, on the 20th instant.

—In Cambridge, Mass., G. Patten was put on trial for stealing a fowl, but the evidence showed that the fowl was a rooster, and the accused was discharged.

—The governor elect of Maryland has tendered the post of secretary of State to James A. Patridge, esq., of Baltimore, who has accepted.

—The democratic State convention of Indiana will meet at Indianapolis on the 8th of January next.

—Socrates, when asked what was the best mode of gaining a bad reputation, replied—to be what you appear to be.

—Three Irishmen are now Judges on the English bench—Napier, of Belfast; Willes, of Cork; and Keating of the county of Limerick.

—In some parts of Central Africa, ivory is so abundant that Dr. Livingston saw seventy elephants' tusks around one chief's grave.

—It costs the New York Central Railroad Company one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year for wood.

—The deepest shaft in California is 215 feet in depth, and the rock taken out pays $200 per ton.

—The Brunswick, Me., *Telegraph* says that November 9th was the coldest day of November in that vicinity for the past fifty-two years.

—The crisis does not appear to oppress the Brazilians as the Bank of Brazil had raised the salaries of all its employers.

—Under the head of "Broken English," a Paris paper places such Londoners as get smashed up by railroad collision, or financially busted.

—The Chicago *Times* states the value of property lost on the Lakes during the year 1857 at $1,99[illegible]315. There have been lost also 221 lives.

—The Pope's private income is said not to exceed $5000.

—A new paper is about being started in Albany, called the *State Military Tribune.*

—The Rev. Dr. Duncan Macfarland, principal of the University of Glasgow, Scotland, who died in that city on the 1st instant, was 89 years of age, and the oldes clergyman in the Church of Scotland, having survived nearly two generations of the ministers of the church.

—There will be at least seven editors in the next Pennsylvania Legislature.

—The official majority for Sibley, dem., for Governor of Minnesota, is 200.

—The last survivor of the Wyoming massacre (Jeremiah Spencer) is living in Torringford, Connecticut.

—On the 8th of January next there will be three conventions of the soldiers of the war of 1812—one in Washington, one in Philadelphia and one in New York.

John Mitchel is to deliver an address in Jackson, Mississippi, early in January, upon the subject of the "English in India."

The Baton Rouge (La.) *Advocate* estimates the damage done to the sugar crop by the late frosts at 100,000 hogsheads.

—There are now residing in Clearfield county, Pa., L. Snyder, 111 years old and his wife, 107 years old, both in good health and quite active.

Gov. Walker's Letter.

From an able article in the Washington *Union* on Gov. Walker's letter, we extract the following:

A Constitution which in each particular clause could secure the approval of a majority of voters would be an anomaly; and the can be no Constitution which in each several part and parcel can be said to have secured the sanction of the sovereignty of any S[illegible]. To submit all the parts of a complicated Constitution to a popular vote is not to obtain a distinct expression of the popular will on any one clause. A Constitution with ninety-nine distinct provisions on other subjects, and one on slavery, might be accepted, notwithstanding the slavery clause, by a majority of voters opposed to slavery, but anxious to secure its other provisions, while it might be voted down by a majority in favor of slavery but opposed to some other of its provisions; and hence th anomaly might occur that a pro-slavery constution might be put upon a Territory by a majority opposed to slavery, although it had been opposed by a majority in favor of slavery. Every mind will perceive that to subm[illegible] an entire Constitution—a bundle of propositions—to popular vote, is not to obtain the popular verdict on any single one; nay, is often to obtain a verdict on distinct propositions in direct bank opposition to the sentiment of a majority of voters—is to extort actual votes on any propositions at war with the sentiments of the very voters casting them. The mere statement of the case explodes the beautiful theory of Gov. Walker in favor of the popular ratification of constitutions. Popular ratification comports well enough with the theories of radical Democracy; but yet in practical effect and value, voting upon entire bundles of propositions in the lump can be little more than a farce.

The only mode of getting at the precise sentiment of the people on any distinct proposition embodied in a Constitution, is to single it out, and submit that alone to the vote. The only fair and sincere mode of getting at the sentiment of a people on a proposed Constitution, is to leave details to the representative Convention forming it, and to single out one or two leading provisions for direct vote. We submit to the people of the whole country if this only honest and candid course has not been pursued in Kansas.

We submit if the great question of national concern and controversy, which the whole nation are demanding should be settled fairly and freely by the people of Kansas themselves, has not been submitted in the only manner in which it could obtain a direct and positive decision according to the will of the people of that Territory. To have bundled up the question of slavery with a hundred others embraced in the Kansas Constitution, and to have submitted the entire gross of questions in the lump to the popular vote, would not have allowed the people of Kansas a free and untrammelled decision on the slavery question—the great question of sectional controversy which the people of the Union had delegated for their unbiassed adjudication. To have submitted this question as a part of an entire Constitution would have been a compliance with the letter of the national expectation, but not with the spirit and essence of it. The form of compliance would have been eluded.

It is in vain for Gov. Walker to oppose his sublimated theories and wild vagaries to the straightforward honesty and stubborn fairness and justice of this distinct submission of the slavery question. It is in vain for him to contend that the slavery question is not the great absorbing subject of interest, overriding all others, in Kansas and the Union at large. The whole history of Kansas refutes his allegation, the history of the politics of the whole Union, for years together, falsifies his assertion. It is in vain for him to lugubriously parade fifteen or nineteen, or ninety-and-nine "disfranchised" counties in Kansas not represented in the Lecompton Convention. The paramount question of slavery is submitted to the voice of the people of *all* the counties, with power to vote for or against it, which they can do with infinitely less embarrassment than if that question had been submitted in conjunction with a hundred others embraced in the Constitution. Better than a Convention, though representing but a single county, should submit the leading question to an isolated, untrammelled vote of all the people of the counties, than that a Convention representing every county should submit a bundle of propositions in a manner that would fail to elicit a majority vote on any single one of them, however vital and important.

And this is our answer to all the complaints of the Governor, in behalf of his fifteen or nineteen counties. On the slavery question every man of every county can vote his direct sentiments. The other provisions of the Constitution may or may not be approved by a majority of the people of all the counties. Whether they are or not could not be ascertained by a submission of the instrument in the lump; for in that form not one man in the whole Territory could vote his direct sentiments on its several provisions. If the Constitution thus ordained shall prove obnoxious in practice, then the people of the State can change it hereafter at will, for the instrument expressly declares:

"All political power is inherent in the people, and all free government are framed on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and therefore *they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government as they may think proper.*

Thus are all the ends of substantial justice accomplished by the action of the Lecompton Convention. The slavery question is submitted in such a manner that each inhabitant may freely express his direct sentiments upon it at the polls. The Constitution goes into operation with or without a slavery clause, as the people shall determine; and if the remaining provisions of the instrument prove injurious or obnoxious in practice, they may be substituted with others by the people at any time they may choose.

We cannot sympathize with Gov. Walker's apprehensions of civil war. If there be rebellion or insurrection in the Territory, it will be wanton, causeless, unprovoked, and incendiary. It will be such upon which every good citizen of the whole country, North and South, will invoke a severe and summary punishment from the Constitutional authorities. It will be in resistance of measures under which the broad ends of substantial justice are sought and cannot fail to be secured; and those who make it, if they escape the bullet and the bayonet, will deserve the halter and the gibbet. The honest sentiment of the whole country approves of the mode now opened for the settlement of the troubles in Kansas. The heart of the nation beats for peace; and woe to the misguided men who shall presume to prolong the strifes of years by defeating the honest, wise and just measures which have at last been devised for their fair, final and peaceful settlement.

GEN. CASS' REPLY TO GOV. WALKER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 18, 1857.

SIR: On Wednesday last I received your communication of the 15th inst. tendering your resignation as governor of Kansas. This resignation is accompanied by a long argument on the affairs of that Territory generally, to which, you are well aware, it would be improper for the department to reply. If every officer of the government who feels himself constrained to refuse obedience to the instructions of the President should pursue this unusual course, and thus place on the files of the appropriate department a criticism on the policy of the administration, no person knows better than yourself to what consequences this might lead. The department must either cause charges and arguments against the President to be filed among the public archives of the country without contradiction or reply, or it must spend the time which ought to be devoted to the public service, in controversies with subordinate officers who may disapprove the President's policy. Whilst duty, therefore, forbids me to enter into a controversial discussion with you on the various topics embraced by your argument, it is proper that I should make a remark upon a single point.

You state that the President has changed his policy in regard to Kansas. And why this allegation? Simply because the convention of Kansas having, in the exercise of the right belonging to them, decided that they would not submit the whole constitution to the people, although they have submitted the all-important and dangerous question of slavery, which threatened to convulse the Union, and was alone prominent in the mind of the people throughout every State, he had not treated the submission of this momentous question as a mere nullity.

Under these circumstances, it was his imperative duty, and this in strict conformity with previous instructions, to take care that a fair election should be held on this vital question, and thus give peace to the Union. Had he acted in any other manner merely because he preferred the submission of the constitution generally to the people, his responsibility would have been of the gravest character. He never entertained or expressed the opinion that the convention were bound to submit any portion of the constitution to the people, except the question of slavery, much less that the other portions of the constitution would be invalid without such a submission.

Had he entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to the numerous precedents which have occurred since the adoption of the federal constitution by the different States. The question of slavery was the all absorbing question, and you were sent to Kansas with the full confidence of the President to carry out the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. With the question whether Kansas was to be a free or slave State you were not to interfere. You were to secure to the people of Kansas a free and fair election to decide this question for themselves. The President was, therefore, happy to learn from your despatch to this department of the 15th of July last, that in all your speeches you had refrained from expressing any opinion as to whether Kansas should be a slave or a free State.

I am instructed to inform you that your resignation of the office of governor of Kansas has been accepted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Washington.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The opposition press, for months past, has persistently sought to charge upon the Democratic party, the responsibility of the advocacy by a small portion of the Southern people, of a revival of the slave trade. They have pretended to assume a high philanthropic position upon the matter, but their real feeling has leaked out, in the attempt to turn this Northern sentiment, not so much against the measure deprecated, as against the Democracy, for an alleged responsibility therefor. The sincerity of their opposition to the measure, is rendered rather questionable, when it is seen to what a partisan purpose they are disposed to strain it. The interests of the black race or of humanity, are of small consideration, if they cannot be made to subserve a political and partisan end.

In pursuance of this studied system, a terrible outcry was made by the northern opposition press, in consequence of a report of a certain Committee of the South Carolina Legislature, advocating the revival of this most reprehensible species of traffic. That there is a certain class of men in the South, which desires the revival of the slave trade, is as unquestionable as that there is a detestable band of Abolitionists and "Union-savers" in the North; but there is as little to fear from the labors of the one as the other. But while our conscientious and christian friends have taken special pains for their own selfish ends to parade the action of this Committee through their columns, they will as religiously withhold from a like place, the fate that the proposition of the Committee met with in the Senate of that State. It was treated with so little attention, that it did not even receive the countenance and encouragement of a debate, but without discussion, that body disposed of this report and resolutions in favor of re-opening the slave trade by indefinite postponement! Will our opponents manifest some little sense of justice by noticing this cavalier treatment of this very obnoxious proposition?

But whether they do so or not, let them remember that these attempts to prostitute philanthropy and humanity, to base political purposes, in most instances, as in this, fail to accomplish anything but the excitement of the contempt of every honorable reader.—*Pittsburg Union.*

DANCING.—The Alabama Methodist Protestant Annual Conference has adopted the following resolution:

"That any parents or guardians belonging to our church, who shall patronize that school of sin, the dancing school, by sending their children or wards, shall be subject to trial and reproof, suspension or expulsion, as the case may demand.

GAMBLING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A bill is before the South Carolina Legislature which provides that professional gamblers, who are found guilty of gambling, shall receive thirty-nine lashes in addition to the punishment now provided by the law. If this bill, when passed, does not suppress gambling in that State, no law can.

POWER OF THE PEOPLE OF A STATE OVER THEIR CONSTITUTION.—The "freedom shriekers," says the New Orleans Bulletin, are again trying to create a breeze about Kansas. They evidently don't want the question settled, as it is now their principal stock in trade. The demagogues in Kansas who pretend so much love for a free constitution threaten to not vote upon the constitution which is to be submitted to them.—Could anything show in more forcible light their transparent and shameless hypocrisy! *If they don't like the Constitution, why, in the name of Africa and lemons don't they vote it down?* A paper before us works itself up to a great pitch of excitement because a section of the proposed instrument says that no alteration shall take place in it until 1864. This is the veriest moonshine. *There is no power in Venice, or the United States to prevent the people of a State from altering their constitution as they shall see proper, either in the mode pointed out in the existing organic law, or in opposition to that mode.*

Admit, if the reader pleases, that the latter course is revolutionary; there is no power in this country that can call a State to account for such conduct. The people of Louisiana are today living under a constitution formed in a manner directly contrary to the mandatory language of the former constitution. That instrument declared that amendments should be proposed by the legislature and submitted to the people at the next regular election: and, if then duly ratified they should be declared parts of the fundamental law of the State. The people, however were dissatisfied with this, in consequence of the length of time which would necessarily elapse before the constitution could be altered according to the prescribed mode. They therefore chose delegates to a constitutional convention which met in this city: *and in total disregard of the then existing organic law, framed a new one*, which was unanimously ratified by an overwhelming majority, and is now the constitution of the State.

Important from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec, 23.— The *Democrat* has advices from Lecompton, giving the proceedings of the Legislature. An act has been passed submitting the Calhoun Constitution to a vote of the people of the Territory, on the 5th of January, in three forms: First, The Constitution with slavery. Second, The Constitution without slavery. Third, Against the Constitution.

Stringent measures have been adopted for watching the polls on the 21st, committees having been appointed for each precinct to take the names of all the voters, so as to detect the false returns.

The report of Gen. Lane's death proves to be false.

New Advertisements.

LOOK HERE!

The subscribers will sell at private sale, their well known farm on which they at present reside, containing 250 ¼ acres of land, and having thereon erected a good dwelling-house plastered within and without, with a kitchen attached thereto, a double log barn and wagon shed with other sheds, good hog-house and also a good granary house. There is a never failing spring of good fresh water at the house also a fine orchard of bearing fruit trees, and young orchard bearing for two years past, about ¼ of a mile from the dwelling. There is, likewise, another good dwelling house, one mile from the one just mentioned, which is at present occupied by a tenant, and has near it a good orchard of apples, plums and cherries, and a spring of good cold water that never fails, at the door. A stream of water flows through the whole farm, the distance of one mile, which is sufficient to drive a saw-mill six months in a year: a saw-mill site was levelled on it last spring. There is good timber on the place for sawing, that will last for years to come. One hundred acres are cleared; thirty acres are in meadow and a good quantity more can be made. The farm lies 2 miles West of Schellsburg and ¼ mile from the turnpike leading to Pittsburg, adjoining lands of John Bowser and Harry Egolph, in Napier Township, Bedford county, Pa.

JOHN R. MOWRY.
ANDREW MOWRY.

Jan., 1, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to meddle with the following described property which belongs to me, the subscriber, and which was left, in my own discretion, to the care of Samuel C. Longenecker, in Middle Woodberry tp., viz: one bay mare, one black horse, one sorrel, two bays and one black colt, three cows (two red and one white spotted) one heifer, two yearling calves, (one white and one red,) two red calves, twelve sheep, (7 ewes and 5 lambs from last spring) six fat hogs, four shoats, one carriage for double and single use, one two horse wagon, three setts of horse gears, one sett harness, one saddle and bridle, one windmill, two ploughs, one harrow, three shovel ploughs, (two single and one double) one bureau, one sideboard, one cooking and one ten-plate stove, 115 bushels of corn in the ear, 150 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of oats, 175 bushels of rye, 7 bushels of cloverseed, 6 tons of hay, also all the grain in the ground on the farm on which S. C. Longenecker resides, containing about 17 acres, and divided in three fields.

SIMON BEARD.

Woodberry, Jan. 1, 1858.

LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this has been the first time for years of business that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. All kinds of Hides will be taken *in* payment of accounts due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Jan. 1, 1858.

STRAY SOW.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Colerain township, Bedford county, sometime about the first of November last, a large white sow supposed to have had pigs not long before she came to the premises; with a fork cut out of the left ear, a slit in the right ear and the under piece cut off. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or else she will be disposed of as the law directs.

Jan 1, '58. GEO. W. SHAFFER.

The Bedford Gazette.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

☞ A happy New year to all our friends and patrons.

New Year's Address.—Our Carrier begs leave to announce that he will be about with a New Year's Address, on Friday morning, and hopes that his friends will not deny him *quarters* when he visits them.

Our Cash Terms.—Those subscribers to the *Gazette* who do not pay for their paper previous to this date, will be charged $2.00 for the present year, if they pay within the year. We have fulfilled our promise to the letter, that we would give our paper for $1.50 per annum to all subscribers who would pay before the first of January, 1858. We must, therefore, in justice to ourselves, adhere strictly to the consideration which induced us to reduce our terms, viz: *that all subscribers who do not pay in advance*, shall pay $2.00 *within the year*, or $2.50 *if their accounts remain unsettled after the year has expired.* New subscribers shall have the paper for $1.50 per year, in advance, and old ones renewing their subscriptions at the same rate.

The reduction of the price of the *Gazette* will make our annual income considerably less than it would have been, had we kept it at the rates at which it was formerly published. We have made this sacrifice to accommodate our friends. We expect those friends, therefore, to bestir themselves a little in our behalf and by swelling our list of subscribers to assist us in making up for the loss we voluntarily sustain for their benefit. Will they do it?

Kansas.—There is a rumor afloat that the Free State men of Kansas refused to vote at the election on the 21st ult., on the question of slavery, leaving every thing in the hands of the pro-slavery men. We are not prepared to say whether it be true, or not, but if such be the case, then, indeed is hypocrisy of the Freedom Shriekers ranker than that of Judas! Another election is appointed by the Legislature to be held on the 5th of this month. Stand to your arms, Democrats! and let not the Kansas humbug disconcert you.

A Segar well puffed.—The Richmond *Whig* lately contained the following:

"We venture the assertion, which swift-coming events will prove, that at least one-third, perhaps one-half, of those Whigs who yesterday voted for Hunter, will be rampant and vociferous Democrats ere the beginning of another party battle."

To which the Norfolk *Argus* replies:

Among the Whigs who voted for Senator Hunter was Joseph Segar, of Elizabeth City. We would be pleased if the *Whig's* prediction is verified, so far as that talented gentleman is concerned. Indeed, we believe Mr. Segar is now a Democrat at heart. His devotion to the cause of the South so far exceeds any party spirit that he will prefer to join that standard under which he can cope most effectually with the enemies of the Constitution."

We consider that *Segar* well *puffed* and unless it all ends in *smoke*, we have no doubt that the *Argus'* wish will be gratified.

Eagles!—Our county seems to have peculiar attractions, just now, for that king of birds, the eagle. Whether he finds a medicine in the cliffs of our mountains that is necessary to his existence, like those *birds of passage*, the *Watering Placers*, or whether as the *ci*l that symbolizes the spirit of Freedom, he feels at home in the free air of our hills, we will not venture to say, but certain it is he is no longer a *rara avis in terris* in this region. Our friends A. B. Cramer, and Dr. Hickok, have each a fine specimen of the bird in their possession. It would be well, also, for our readers to bear in mind that besides the eagle, Mr. Cramer has some excellent cheap goods in his store and that Dr. Hickok's dentistry can't be beaten.

Gov. Walker Captured.—The Steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on the 27th ult. Gen. Wm. Walker, the Nicaraguan Fillibuster, was a passenger on parole. He and one hundred and fifty of his men were captured by Commodore Paulding of the U. S. frigate, Wabash. The men were sent to Norfolk, Va. Gen. Walker had taken the lake and river steamers on the San Juan, but they were recaptured by an expedition from the Wabash.—Fort Castillo had also surrendered to Gen. Walker and a party of fifty Americans under Col. Anderson still hold possession of it. A force of four hundred men had been sent against this place by the President of Nicaragua.

Fire!—We are informed that the dwelling-house occupied by the family of the late Geo. B. Kay, in Ipewell tp., was consumed by fire a few nights ago, the inmates barely escaping with their lis. How sad that such a misfortune should fall on a family who have already so keenly felt the barbed shaft of sorrow!

New Advertisements.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Jno. R. & Andrew Mowry, offering for sale their fine farm in Napier township. Persons wishing to buy a good farm would do well to give them a call.—Messrs. Tayl& Mowry, and Mr. Simon Beard, also have "notices" in this issue, which it will be to the benefit of those interested, to read and ponder.

Congress.—The Treasury Note Bill has passed the Lower House, and has become a law.—Both Houses adjourned for the Holidays, on the 23d ult.

Born to Good Luck!—Mr. John Martin, of London, is to get put in possession of the "Jennings' property," which for so very long a period has been without a recognized heir. The cash he finds amounts to the gigantic sum of $80,000, while his income will be $1,250,000 per annum. That is something like a fortune. The lucky inheritor has been wretchedly poor his preceding life.—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

AN OATH FOR VENGEANCE.—The following has been communicated to the Peoria Observer: "By recent letters received from Brigadier Havelock's force, it appears that on the arrival of the detachment of the 78th Highlanders at that place of skulls, Cawnpore, after the massacre of our countrymen, women and children, they by some means or other found the remains of one of Gen. Wheeler's daughters. The sight was horrible, and aroused them to that pitch, that, gathering around, they removed the hair from off the poor girl's head, a portion of which was carefully selected and sent home to her surviving friends. The remainder they equally divided among themselves; and on each man receiving his carefully served out portion, they all quietly and very patiently applied themselves to the tedious task of counting out the number of hairs contained in each individual's lot; and when this task was accomplished, they one and all swore most solemnly by Heaven and the God that made them, that for as many hairs as they held in their fingers, so many of the cruel and treacherous mutineers should die by their hands! an oath that they will, no doubt, most religiously keep.

In 1834, the present Chief Justice of the United States, Roger B. Taney, at that time Secretary of the Treasury, laid down the following economical axioms, the truth of which has been abundantly corroborated by the experience of subsequent years:

"Gold and silver will never circulate where banks issue notes that come in competition with them; for it will invariably happen that when the circulating medium is composed of different kinds of money, and one of them is less valuable than the other, but not sufficiently depreciated to be discredited, the inferior will after a time, become the general currency and the more valuable will entirely disappear. This is obvious in the States where the banks issue notes as low as one dollar; for silver dollars are never found in circulation where paper ones are freely issued by the banks. In order, therefore, to bring the precious metals into use, the rivalship of paper must be effectually taken away. We must not only remove the notes of the Bank of the United States, but also those of the State banks."

THREE YEARS AFTER A PAIL OF WATER.—The Auburn (N. Y.) *Advertiser* tells the following: A well-to-do farmer of Springport, three years ago, had a little altercation with his wife, and while conversing with her took up a pail to go after some water, His long absence awakened the fears of his wife, who suspected at once that he had made an end of his life by throwing himself into the well. The well was accordingly searched, but the husband was not found. The friendly neighbors industriously sought for but found no traces of him. Last week, while his family were at tea, the missing husband walked into the room with the pail of water in his hand, and sat down to the table as if nothing had happened. He had been gone just three years after his pail of water, had visited California and Australia, and had "stormed on" again with a handsome little fortune in his pocket.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES.—The Chicago Press contains a list of the disasters on the lakes during the year 1857, commencing with the opening of navigation in March and ending with the month of November. The loss of lives has been 221; of property, reported and estimated, $1,920,315. The losses of property for the past ten years are shown by the following table:

1848	$404,830
1849	341,250
1850	544,449
1851	745,515
1852	991,045
1853	854,330
1854	2,187,825
1855	2,797,838
1856	3,038,874
1857	1,920,315
Total loss in ten years	13,821,253

The loss of life during the present year is 221 lives. In 1854 the loss of life was 119; in 1855, 119; and in 1856, 407—making a total in four years of 865 lives.

☞ One hundred and seventy-four revolutionary soldiers and seven hundred and eighty-eight widows of revolutionary soldiers have died during the year. Total number of deaths of all classes of pensioners 1,81. The whole number of pensioners on the 30th June 30, 1857, is as follows: 346 revolutionary soldiers, yearly amount, $20,541 85; 4,702 widows of ditto, $385,582 63; 2,854 half pay widows and orphans, $270,992 45; 5,266 invalids, $468,-017 57; 18 privateers, $1,252. Total, $1,136,-386 50.

BRITISH AND FRENCH INTERFERANCE IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* thus writes:

A movement is on foot for a strong appeal to Mr. Buchanan to insist on the non-interference in the domestic affairs of the republic of San Domingo by foreign powers. It is the general report, with many facts to sustain it, that the Governments of France and England exert themselves to Africanize Santo Domingo as Hayti has been Africanized; and that, to this end, Baez, a mulatto, has been elevated to the Presidency, by their intervention, over Santana, the regularly elected Chief Magistrate.

Six or eight of the wounded men from the trains lately attacked by the Cheyenne Indians and Mormons, have reached St. Louis. They were put off on Bloody Island, and immediately took the cars for the East.

LUNG DISEASES.

We invite the careful attention of all persons afflicted with cough or colds to the following certificate by Mr. John C. Little, of Peebles tp., in this county. Mr. L. is one of our most respectable citizens, and voluntarily called on Dr. Keyser, and offered this certificate to the facts stated below.—*Pittsburg Post, Jan. 2, 1853.*

Great Cure by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.—I live in Peebles tp. Alleghany county. I had a coughing and spitting which commenced about the 4th of February last and continued for eight months. I employed the best physicians in the County, and my cough continued unabated, until early in October. At that time I was advised to try your Pectoral Cough Syrup, which I did; and after I had taken one bottle I was entirely free from coughing and spitting. I had despaired of ever getting well, and I think it should be known that this valuable remedy will do for others what it has done in my case. JOHN C LITTLE, Peebles Tp.

Witness R. M. KERR.

Pittsburg, December 31, 1852.

For sale by Samuel Brown, Bedford, and by Colvin & Robinson, Schellsburg.

MARRIED:

At the Parsonage, in Friend's Cove, on the 22d December, by Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. Jas Temple, formerly of Mifflin county, to Mrs. Susan Bingaman, of the Cove.

Bedford Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Flour,	$4 50	Butter,	16 cts.
Wheat, per bu.	90	Eggs, per doz.	12½ "
Rye, "	50 cts.		
Buckwheat, per bu.	40 "	Lard "	10 "
Barley, "	62½ "	Onions, per bu.	37½ "
Oats, "	25 "	Corn, "	10 "
Potatoes, "	37½		

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26th—Evening.—There is very little stirring in breadstuffs, and the sales of Flour were confined to a few hundred barrels, mostly for home consumption, at $5 2 for superfine, and $5.25a$5.50 per bbl for extra; fancy lots are bringing $5.75a$6.75, but there is very little doing. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are selling slowly at $4 for the former and $3 per bbl for the latter. Wheat is dull to-day; there is no demand for export, and the sales were limited at 107a110c for fair to prime red, and 115a120c for white. Corn is also dull at 50a 55c, the latter for prime dry Delaware, with sales of about 2,000 bus, mostly at 53a55c in the cars and afloat. Oats are worth 33a33c, the latter for Pennsylvania, in store at which figures about 1,000 bushels have been sold. Rye is selling at 70c to the distillers, who are the only buyers. Bark is quiet at $26 for first quality Quercitron. Cotton—nothing new in the market, and the sales are very small. Groceries are firm, and Sugar is selling in a small way at full prices. Some new-crop New Orleans Molasses has been sold from the wharf at 37½c, 4 mos. Provisions continue dull and neglected, and a small business only to notice in Pork, Bacon, and Lard. Seeds are quiet, and the demand for Clover seed having fallen off, prices range at $5a$5.12½ per bu for the best lots. Whiskey is not so firm. Bbls are selling at 22a 23½c, hhds 22a22½c, and Drudges at 21a21½c, per gallon.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford County that an appeal will be held by the Commissioners, at the Commissioner's office in the Borough of Bedford on the days specified to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle and South Woodberry, on Monday the 11th day of January next.

For the Townships of Broadtop, Liberty, Monroe, East and West Providence, and Snake-spring, on Tuesday the 12th day of January next.

For the Townships of Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Harrison, Londonderry, and Southampton, on Wednesday the 13th day of January next.

For the Townships of Bedford, Juniatta, Napier, and the Borough of Bedford and Schellsburg, on Thursday the 14th day of January next.

When and where all persons or corporators feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, pursuant to the several acts of assembly, are Requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to Law.

Attest. { WM. WHETSTONE,
H. Nicodemus, clerk, { H. J. BRUNNER,
Commissioners office, { C. EVANS.
December 25th 1857. { Commissioners.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse-powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. E. W. ASHCOM.

Mrs. S. L. Potts

HAS just returned from the Cities with a Rich assortment of Fall and Winter goods, such as elegant Rich Silks, all Wool Plaids, Merino Delaines, Velancies, Thibet Cloths, Cabroes, Cloaks,

MANTLES, FURS,

Velvet and Satin Bonnets, French Flowers, Plumes, Ribbends, Ruches, a great variety of Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, with a variety of Fancy Goods.

Oct. 16, 1857.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times. We respectfully invite Cash and prompt six month buyers, to call and examine our stock—assuring them, we shall offer inducements greater than heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds received for Goods.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Oct. 16 1857.

WM. HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH,

BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter lands with cash and warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections and attend to all legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH,

BANKERS & LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located in Leavenworth City and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate Business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES.

W. S. Gilman, 90 Beaver st. New York.

Philadelphia.—Seiger, Lamb & Co. North 3d Street; James, Kent & Sauter, do.; Lefever & Serrill, do.; Drexill & Co. Bankers, do.

Washington City, D. C.—Hon. R. J. Atkinson, 3d Auditor, Treasury Department; Chubb & Bros. Bankers.

Carlisle, Pa.—Edward Shower, Hon. J. H. Graham.

Huntingdon, Pa.—Wm. B. Leas, David Blair, Esqrs.

Bedford.—Hon. Job Mann, Gen. Bowman.

Schellsburg.—Duncan McVicker, Esq.

March 20, 1857—1y.

As the season for chapped hands and faces it is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots and Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

PUBLIC SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate, late the Property of

JAMES WEMMER, DEC'D.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in Monroe township, on *Saturday the 16th day of January*, 1858, all the real estate of said deceased, being

441 ACRES AND 64 PERCHES,

adjoining lands of Andrew Irons, Michael Herner, Nathan Grubb and others.

TERMS:—One third to remain in the hands of the purchaser, the interest thereon to be paid annually to the widow; one third to be paid at confirmation of sale at February Term, 1858, and the balance one third in two equal annual payments.

MAHALA WEMMER,
Dec. 18, 1857. Administratrix.

War in India!!

The British Lion battling with the Bengal Tiger!!!

LATEST ARRIVAL AT J. REED'S!

NEW GOODS!!

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarrassment, and the universal complaints of "hard times," the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity that he has just returned from the eastern cities with a large, handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which may be found CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, VESTINGS, MUSLINS, &c., &c., &c. Also, an elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, consisting of SILKS, MOUSLIN de LAINES, FRENCH MERINOES, VALENCIAS, &c., and a great variety of other GOODS for ladies' and childrens' wear.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENS-WARE, &c., &c.

ALSO—An excellent assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All kinds of domestic produce taken in exchange for goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks received at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States.

JACOB REED.

Oct. 30, '57.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS &C.,

REMEMBER that Blymire & Hartley keep the best Machines of all descriptions, ever offered to the people of Bedford County. Their *Sausage Meat Cutters & Corn Shellers* are warranted, especially, and when not fully equalling the representation may be returned. Orders are solicited from this and adjoining counties.

Sept. 18, 1857.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon's Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner, James Madara, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 2d, 1857. HENRY S. KING.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

THE FAMOUS

DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS!

Purchased at a cost of $180,000!

AND POWER'S WORLD RENOWNED STATUE OF THE

GREEK SLAVE!

Re-purchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprising the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the *Cosmopolitan Art Association*, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY," also to a copy of the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal* one year, also a Certificate in the award of Premiums, also a free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries. Thus it is seen that for every *three dollars*, the subscriber not only receives a SPLENDID THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVING that, also, the beautiful *TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, ONE YEAR.* Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of *five dollars*, and a certificate *gratis*.

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price *fifty cents* per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe on receipt of five postage stamps. (15 cents)

Address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.
dec11,'57. 378 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.—

—90 Acres of Land, part of the Vickroy Estate called 'Sugar Bottom,' in St. Clair township.

ALSO,

the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodberry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, Nov. 13, 1857.

NEBRASKA TAKEN!

50,000 RUSSIANS SLAUGHTERED!!

TIN AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS!!!

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in Pattonsville, Bedford county, would respectively inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish

TIN COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,

on the most accommodating terms—ALSO, Stove Pipe at 12½ cents per pound; and spouting at 11 cents cash per foot, this being cheaper than can be had at any other establishment in the place or neighborhood.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and determined to spare no pains to please all who may give him a call, he hopes to receive a liberal share of a generous public.

Aug. 14, '57. CHARLES T. BLAKE.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

A PRIME lot of Groceries, just received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store. [dec.4,'57.]

HOOPS—Brass & Whalebone. Skirt Hoops Just Received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store.

Broad Top Coal!

AT THE COOK COLLIERY!!

AT HOPEWELL,

KNOWN AS THE COKE BANK"

THE undersigned would hereby notify the public that he is engaged in the coal & mining business, at the Broad Top coal mines, one half mile from the town of Hopewell. In order to insure speedy sale he will sell it at the mines at 4½ cents per bushel, and delivered at Hopewell, at 6 cents per bushel.—Persons wishing coal will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as the coal is of the first quality and the terms per bushel less than it can be obtained for elsewhere. The subscriber can at all times be found at his office at Hopewell, by persons desirous of purchasing.

Dec 18, '57-3m. RICHARD LANGDON.

STRAY HOGS.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Harrison township, Bedford county, sometime last June, four white hogs, supposed to be about nine months old—no ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away, or else they will be disposed of as the law directs.

MARY NYCUM.

Dec. 18, 1857. 3-t.

Estate of William Lane, dec'd.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1857, before the Judges of the same Court.

The petition of John Mower and S. L. Russell, administrators *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo* of Wm. Lane, late of said county, deceased, was read and filed, setting forth that in pursuance of an order of this Court, they made sale of all the real estate of said dec'd, so far as they then knew, and the money arising therefrom was applied to the payment of the debts of said dec'd, so far as they were reached, that they have lately been informed that the said Wm Lane, owned a body of unimproved wood-land in Letterkenny township, Franklin county, adjoining lands of Isaac Rosenberry, and others; containing 2000 acres, or thereabouts, that debts to a considerable amount, not less than $3,200 against the estate of said deceased, yet remain unpaid, and praying the Court to make a decree authorizing them to raise, say $3,500 if possible, from the said real estate in Franklin county.—Whereupon, on motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and all parties interested, to be and appear at our next Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February next, and show cause if any they have why a decree should not be made by the Court pursuant to the prayer of the petitioners.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto to set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1857. D. WASHABAUGH.

Dec. 18, 1857. Clerk.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Jacob Riffle, late of Juniatta township, Bedford county, died seized of the following described real estate, viz: A tract of land, composed of several tracts of patented land, situate in said township, containing about four hundred acres, about three hundred acres cleared and under cultivation, adjoining lands of Frederick Hilligas, Leonard Bittner, Esq., Nicholas Hodle and others, having thereon a stone mansion house, farm house, barn and stables, large stone flouring mill and saw-mill.

Leaving a widow, Catharine Riffle, and issue six children and one grand-child, to wit: John C. Riffle, residing in Cumberland, Md., Mary, intermarried with John Sweeny, residing in Indiana county, Pa., Thomas, residing in Iowa, David, residing in Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., Ellen, intermarried with Thomas McCullih, residing in Somerset co., Pa., Catharine, (a minor) daughter of Catharine, deceased, who was intermarried with Richard Burns, residing in Iowa, and Margaret, intermarried with Alfred Miller, residing in Cumberland Md.

NOTICE is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises on Friday, the 22d day of January, 1858, when and where all the parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, { Sheriff.
Dec. 18, 1857. {

NOTICE IN LIBEL FOR DIVORCE.

Elizabeth B. Keller, by her next friend Joseph Gregor. vs. Henry M. Keller. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 33, Nov. T. 1857.

Alias subpœna on Libel for Divorce, returnable 2d Monday, 8th day of February, 1858. And now to wit, Nov. 16th, 1857, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., Sheriff ordered to publish notice of the above writ and John S. Schell, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take depositions.

By the Court.

In pursuance of the above order of Court, I do hereby notify and require Henry M. Keller, the above named respondent, to appear before the said Court, on the 8th day of February next, to answer said complaint.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

By virtue of the above Commission, I will proceed to take depositions, in the above stated case on Monday the 4th day of January, 10 o'clock, A. M. at the office of John Smith, Esq., in the borough of Schellsburg.

JOHN S. SCHELL,
Dec. 18, 1856. Commissioner.

Valuable Farm For

SALE.—The subscriber will offer for sale on Thursday, the 31st day of December, that valuable farm on which she now resides, lying one mile north-west of Schellsburg, on Chestnut ridge, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND NINE ACRES, seventy of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a good two STORY LOG HOUSE, with a never failing spring of water at the door, with spring-house; also tenant house, DOUBLE LOG BARN, an excellent orchard of choice fruit of all kinds—adjoining lands of Henry Horn, Geo. M. Colvin, Anthony Smith and others. Terms made known on day of sale.

SARAH GROVE.

Schellsburg, Dec. 11, 1857.

Broad Top Coal,

From the Riddlesburg Colliery.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping coal from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by railroad to Hopewell, at as low prices as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or their agent, F. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.

Dec. 11, 1857.-3m.

Notice to Collectors.

ALL collectors before 1857, are hereby notified to settle and square up their duplicates on or before the 1st day of January next. Those delinquents after that day, will be proceeded against immediately without respect of persons.

Pressing circumstances render this course imperative.

Collectors of 1857, are also required to pay in as much as possible by that time.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office, { December 11, 1857. {

Attention, Riflemen!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at your usual place of training, on Friday, the 8th day of January, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full winter uniform (with Pompoon) an appeal will be held immediately after parade, a full turn out is desired.

By order of the Captain. WM. RITCHEY, O. S.

Dec. 11, 1857.

NEW Fancy Store.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & CO., respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity to their new and handsome stock of goods just opened in "Mann's Building" Juliana st. opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest style and best quality. Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks.	All Wool de laines.
Blk. Gro de Rhine.	do do printed.
French Merinoes, plain and printed	Blk. Elastic Belts.
Moss head Fringes.	Chenille Trimmings.
Bugle Laces.	Chenille Scarfs.
Ladies Kid Gloves.	Chenille head dresses.
Ladies Gauntlets.	Fancy French Corsets.
Gents' Blk. Kid Gloves,	Velveteen, &c. &c.

Perfumery, Extracts, Jewelry, &c.

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' BONNETS in great variety. A general assortment of Ladies and Misses SHOES, GAITERS, OVERSHOES, &C.

SHAWLS of every quality and description.

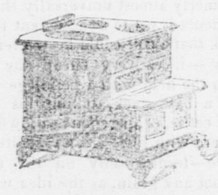
H. D. PEUGH,
ETTIE A. FISHBURN,

Oct. 23, 1857,

BLYMIRE AND HARTLEY.

The undersigned respectfully invite attention to their new and elegant stock of Builders and Mechanics Hardware and Labor saving Machinery, and House furnishing goods. Their stock is largely selected with great care, and embraces every thing usually kept in similar establishments. Their stock is composed in part of the following, viz:

Cutlery of all descriptions.
Carpenter's tools.
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all discriptions,
And Builders Hardware in general,
Farmers, Hand and Sleigh Bells,
Skates for all the boys,
Iron and Steel of all Sizes,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Paints and oils,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Sausage Meat cutters, unsurpassed,
Sausage Stuffers,
Apple Parers,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Copper, brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Farmers Bags,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass and common Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,
And 1000 other articles large and small, suited to the wants and fancies of all classes. In connection with the foregoing, Blmyire and Hartley have their:



Department, in which they manufacture under the immediate supervision of Mr. Blymire, their excellent assortment of tin ware. We offer great inducements to country merchants by way of a large discount, very large stock, and excellent work, their assortment of stock embraces probably 20 diferent patterns of Cook and Heating Stoves selected from the choicest patterns of the best Foundries, in Philadelphia, Baltimore York and Pittsburgh, we ask especial atention, to this part of our stock by all wanting good warranted stoves.

We have on hand a few old fashioned stoves at reduced prices.

Berlin Stoves, $10,00 all sound.
Hathaway $10,00 to $15,00

Thankful to all who have patronized us with job work, we would inform them that we still attend with care and despatch to out door work, spouting and sheeting done at the lowest prices according to quality of the work. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated Victoria stove Blacking, which is cheaper and superior to any thing else ever used for this purpose. Russia and American stove Pipe and Fire boards constantly on hand and made to order, Whole Sale or retail. In short every thing in the tinning, stove and copper smith line. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Oct 16th. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Stray Steer.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Union tp., Bedford county, during the month of September last, a red steer with some white along the belly, supposed to be about two years and a half old, with the left ear cropped and a hole in the same ear and, also, a fork cut out of the right ear, and has no horns. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him way, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEORGE KNISELY.

Dec. 11, 1857.*

"MAN, KNOW THYSELF."

An Invaluable Book for 25 Cents. 'Every Family should have a Copy.'

DR HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL AND HANDBOOK FOR THE AFFLICTED,—containing an outline of the origin, progress, treatment and cure of every form of disease contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self-abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding all medical technicalities, and every thing that would offend the ear of decency.

Testimony of the Professor of Obstetrics in Penn. College, Philadelphia.—"DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL."—The author of this work, unlike the majority of those who advertise to cure the diseases of which it treats, is a graduate of one of the best Colleges in the United States. It affords me pleasure to recommend him to the unfortunate, or to the victim of mal-practice, as a successful and experienced practitioner, in whose honor and integrity they may place the greatest confidence.

JOSEPH LONGSHORE, M. D.

From A. Woodward, M. D., of Penn University, Philad.—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the professional ability of the Author of the "*Medical Manual.*"—Numerous cases of Diseases of the Genital Organs, some of them of long standing, have come under my notice, in which his skill has been manifest in restoring to perfect health, in some instances where the patient has been considered beyond medical aid. In the treatment of seminal weakness, or disarrangement of the functions produced by *Self-abuse*, or *Excess* of venery, I do not know his superior in the profession. I have been acquainted with the author some thirty years, and deem it no more than justice to him as well as a kindness to the unfortunate victim of early indiscretion, to recommend him as one, in whose professional skill and integrity they may safely confide themselves.

ALFRED WOODWARD, M. D.

One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States, for 25 cents, or 6 copies for $1. ☞ Address COSDEN & CO., Publishers, Box 197, Philadelphia.

☞ Book sellers, Canvassers and Box Agents *supplied on the most liberal terms.* [nov.4,'57-1y.]

JUST received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. [dec.4,'57.]

Agricultural Department.

CHINESE AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural products of the Chinese Empire, are not by any means confined to the articles usually exported to foreign countries viz: Tea and Rice. The almost entire absence of expense bestowed upon irrigation, afford ample opportunity to the farmer, for an extended cultivation of the soil.

The difference in temperature between the Northern and Southern sections of the country, necessarily gives superior advantages to the milder clime, and consequently greater attention is bestowed in the South upon the various minutiæ of Agricultural pursuits. The farms, immense in extent, are, unlike in other countries, separated by canals in lieu of fences, thus affording water to the earth. These channels are also used for the conveyance of the farm produce to market, and in a country void of streams of any magnitude, these artificial courses are of immense value to the population.

The ingenuity manifested by the Celestials in the culture and preparation of Tea, has never been excelled or even approached by any other country. The peculiarity of the soil may effect the taste and worth of this delightful beverage, but it has long since been ascertained, that a peculiar secret in the preparation of the article, is the true cause of the pleasing stimulating properties of the herb. Attempts have been frequently made to transplant it, by the use of sealed glass cases, and even in our own country, the plant has been introduced, but without sufficient success to warrant a continuation of the experiment.

Among the great variety of vegetable productions cultivated in China, we find the Sugar Cane, sweet potatoes, cotton, wheat, grapes, ginger, oranges and many other important articles, reserved almost entirely for home consumption. The care bestowed upon the private gardens in China has always been a matter of remark, and many of the plants which please the sight and smell of our own countrymen claim the Oriental kingdom as their birthplace. An extended and well written treatise on the *modus operandi* of Chinese farming and gardening would prove invaluable as an Agricultural and Scientific reference, and we are somewhat surprised that travelers and writers have not paid more attention to the subject.

CARE OF COLTS THROUGH THE WINTER.

It was formerly almost universally the practice and no doubt is yet to some extent for farmers to think that a colt could be wintered almost anyhow —i. e. very cheap—by being turned out in the field with a privilege of the north side of a hay stack, taking his chance with a lot of cattle, or, perchance allowed to lie in the barnyard with little or no shelter, and with less care—feeding only on the coarsest fodder, and not any grain, as the idea was then prevalent that grain was not good for colts.

Well, now, how does this theory seem when weighed with even a few grains of common sense? Does it look at all reasonable that you would get a better horse by thus inhumanly abusing and half starving the poor creature while thus in his "tender years?" No brother farmers, this is not the way to raise good hourses; but just put them in a warm stable and a reasonable amount of grain daily, with, plenty of good substantial food, and also a regular diurnal dose of the "card," and my word for it you will find it will pay as well as the same care bestowed upon any other species of stock. Indeed a colt once stunted by poor keeping during the first year or two of his life, rarely recovers from its effects—or, at least, does not make so much of a horse as he otherwise would.

It would be no recommendation to me for a man to tell me about his horse that he had not had any grain while young—on the contrary it would go far to denote that he had not received suitable food and care to bring all his parts to pertection.

My own course of feeding for yearlings has been once a day, a feed of two quarts of oats and plenty of clean, bright oat straw, and once a day half a peck of carrots, with a good fodder of hay—in a warm stable with plenty of littering.—*Homestead.*

SHEEP.

The proper management of sheep is a matter of very great importance to the farmer. He may procure the best breeds, and yet a bad location and bad management may soon destroy them. They require high, dry, upland, and soft water, the wool becomes coarse, the sprightliness of the animal is lost, disease follows, and it dwindles down into a mere apology for a sheep—and a poor apology too. Lime soils, and lime water are injurious to them, as, by absorbing or destroying the oil in the wool, it renders the fibre harsh and brittle.

The plants too, for such soil, are strongly impregnated with lime, and water hard, which soon produces roughness and disease of the skin. Over abundance of food, is injurious to them. It will increase the quality, length and bulk of wool, but injure the quality. Ruta bagas, in large quantities will increase the weight of the body but injure the texture of the wool. Let the land on which they are kept be high and dry, and destitute as far as possible of lime, liberally supplied with sulphur, the grass short and sweet, and the flocks will amply repay.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Grapes as House Plants.

Somebody has recommended to cultivate dwarf grape-vines as parlor window plants; and the suggestion strikes us favorably. There are certain utilitarians who can not consent to grow anything which does not furnish food for the stomach, or money for the pocket; as for "cluttering up" their rooms with geraniums, roses and lilies, that is all folly! Now, let such persons try a grape vine at their south window. Plant in a large pot or neatly painted box, and train the vines on wires stretched across the window-frame. We can conceive that such a plant would satisfy the sense of beauty utility at the same time, and that in a high degree. It would be the finest ornament of the; house and s for the fruit, why certainly *that* would be appreciated.

One often regrets saying too much, but seldom of saying too little.

Bedford Hotel,
And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!
A PRIZE TO EVERY PURCHASER,

At the Quaker City Publishing House of

DUANE RULISON, PHILADELPHA.

BY Buying a book for $1, or more, you are at once presented with a prize, worth from 25 cents to $100, consisting of Fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, &c. All orders by mail will be promptly filled, and the prize or prizes will accompany the books. Our list contains all of the most popular books of the day, and will be sold at the usual retail prices, many of them for less. Persons wishing any particular book can order at once, and it will be forwarded with a gift. A catalogue giving full information with a list of books and gifts, will be sent post paid, by addressing.

DUANE RULISON,
No. 33 South Third St., Philadelphia.

☞Agents Wanted.

October 2, 1857.

Gift and Retail Book Store!

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY!

Our plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

ALL Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices—many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt-edged, Muslin, Paper, &c. &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONARY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, fools-cap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sep. 4, 57.

W. HOERKENS,
UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

***They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

BANKING HOUSES
OF
JOHN T. HOGG.

BEDFORD,	BEDFORD CO,	Pennsylvania.
SOMERSET,	SOMERSET "	
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

500 LOCAL AND TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from $50 to $150 per month. No humbug or chance business.—Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage stamps and address, A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.

Aug. 7, '57-3m.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

20 Sacks of G. A. Salt, for sale at SHOEMAKERS Colonade Store.

CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE.

The subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by William Ritchey as a Machine Shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture; consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good, and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

May 29, 1857.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART, C. W. ASHCOM.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for the passage of an act of Assembly authorizing the incorporation of a Bank of Issue with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the Borough of Bedford in the county of Bedford, and called "The Bedford County Bank," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

E. L. ANDERSON.
WM. T. DAUGHERTY,
WM. P. SCHELL,
A. KING,
NICHOLAS LYONS.
SAMUEL L. RUSSELL.

Bedford, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1857.—tJ1

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

☞We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of EVERHART, ASHCOM, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR,
C. W. ASHCOM, JOHN F. LOWRY.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

Shryock & Smith,
Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Menge House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.
W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

HAS for Sale 10 Farms, and 12,000 acres of Coal and unimproved land, in Bedford and Fulton counties. Also Lots in the town of Hamilton. Land sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Proposals for timber are invited from Lumbermen. Terms easy.

Aug. 7, 1857.—6m.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &! &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices. and

The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

Drugs and Books.
DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

500 AGENTS WANTED.
A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!
THIRD DIVISION.

$310,000 *worth of Farms and Building Lots,*

IN THE GOLD REGION OF CULPEPER COUNTY VIRGINIA, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December 1857. Subscriptions only ten dollars down; or $15 one half down the rest on delivery of the DEED. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. Upwards of 1350 lots & several farms are already sold & a company of settlers called "THE RAPPAHANNOCK PIONEER ASSOCIATION," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

Nearly 45,000 acres of land in different parts of Virginia now at command & will be sold to settlers on the most advantageous terms. Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given. Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers are wanted; and 500 AGENTS to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c.,

Apply to

E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.*
or to D. R. Anderson, Agent, Cumberland valley P. O., Bedford Co. Pa.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Notice

To the Citizens of Bedford County.

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of resurveys with promptness. Also, will attend to Job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.

June 12, 1857.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

J. M. LINSEY'S GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

Which is a purely *vegetable Preparation*, for the purifying of blood, giving vigor to the Liver, stomach and bowels, and expelling from the system all morbid matter, and substituting in its stead a healthful activity through all the functions of life.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED!

In the fall of 1854 a daughter of Mr. Lindsey was suffering from a malignant attack of Cancrum Oris (Canker of the mouth.) She had previously been prostrated by the attacks of Dysentary, Inflamation of the lungs and Hectic Fever, successively, which resulted in the above named disease in its worst form. Her condition was most deplorable—her mouth and cheek were literally rotten—the attending physician pronounced the case a hopeless one. Everything indicated a speedy and horrible death—the death of rotting out of life! At this critical juncture Mr. Lindsey prepared a compound for the purpose of alleviating, possible, the pains of the little sufferer. She was made to use it freely, and in a short time to his most delightful astonishment, there was a very perceptible change for the better. The mouth began to put on a bright and healthy appearance—the foul breath became sweet—the appetite was restored, and the child seemed to partake of a new and fresh life.

Hope was inspired, and the use of the compound was faithfully continued, the result of which, with the blessing of God, was her complete restoration.—She is now perfectly healthy! From this circumstance, Mr. Lindsey was led to prepare with greater care and exactness, what had so astonishingly cured his child, and continued his experimental efforts until he succeeded in bringing to perfection its *Great Remedy for Blood Impurity*—since which time its effects have been almost miraculous. Hundreds upon hundreds, by it, have been snatched from an untimely grave and restored to the sweets of health and the endearment of friends, The young and old have tested it, saving powers and sing aloud its virtues. Say they—"after using Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher, we felt as if a new life was stirring our veins, and under God we owe to it more than words can express."

But hear from their own lips and then judge of its valuable effects. The few testimonials that follow show that it is deservedly styled the *Greatest Discovery of this or any other age.*

J. M. LINDSEY.
Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

CERTIFICATES!

Pattonsville, Bedford co., Pa., Oct. 14, '57.

Mr. J. M. LINDSEY.

Dear Sir:—I was severely afflicted with rheumatism for a whole year—nine months of which time I was not able to leave my bed—when hearing of the wonderful effects of your Improved Blood Searcher, I determined to procure some it and give it a fair trial. After using three bottles I was able to walk around again as usual, and am now wholly cured. I can recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, and believe it is all it claims to be.

Yours, truly, JOHN SHAFFER.

A DESPERATE CASE OF TETTER and BARBER'S ITCH cured by the use of Lindsey's Blood Searcher. I, the undersigned, sometime in last March was severely afflicted with what was pronounced by my physicians to be a certain kind of Tetter and Barber's Itch. My condition was one of the greatest misery; my face was almost constantly running with the foul corruption that escaped from the tubercles, by which it was almost completely covered. After being under the care of my physicians for near two months, without the least benefit, I was induced to make a trial of Lindsey's Blood Searcher, and the result was that in using one bottle and a half I found a perfect cure, I may also say that I eagerly tried whatever was recommended as a cure.—Such was my wretchedness that I even resorted to the dangerous experiment of pouring pure Creosote on my face and neck, but all to no purpose—the Blood Searcher was the first and only thing that did me any good. As a blood purifier it is unequalled; & I have great reason to be grateful that I ever made a trial of its healing virtues, and I confidently recommend it to any who may suffer from Tetter, or any other disease arising from an impure state of the blood. JOHN DELEHUNT.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 29 1857.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF SCROFULA cured by one bottle of Lindsey's Blood Searcher.—This certifies that about one year ago our little son aged four years, was most sorely afflicted with what the physicians pronounced to be a scrofula, and was treated accordingly for nearly a year, but without the slightest benefit. His eyes were running a thin mattery nature almost constantly; which would encrust his eyes beyond the power of opening them until they were washed and cleaned by soap and water. About the same time an abscess formed just below the groin, which in due time broke and commenced a discharge, which was found impossible to dry up or heal—the bed would be very much stained and the clothing of the child perfectly sickening in a single nights time. After having the attention of a physician for so long a time, and finding the child to be getting worse, we determined to try the effects of Mr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. This was in last March—and before two weeks had passed away the change was manifest, and I am happy to say that in the use of a SINGLE BOTTLE our little boy has been perfectly restored to health. We cannot speak too highly of this invaluable medicine. It should be in every family—none should be without it. As a purifier of blood it is beyond all price!

DANIEL BOLLINGER.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 20, 1857.

Hollidaysburg, Pa. March 19th, 1857.

DR. J. M. LINDSEY,—Dear Sir: I have been using your Improved Blood Searcher since some time last summer, and I deem it to be a matter of duty to bear my testimony to its *invigorating blood restorative virtues.* I have been for a number of years severely troubled *erysipelas and general debility*; but since I put myself under the influence of your Improved Blood Searcher, I find a very decided improvement. Indeed, my acquaintances frequently remark, that I look so "fat and hearty;" and I know of no other cause than the use of your Improved Blood Searcher. Judging from my own experience, I believe that this is one of the most valuable medicines that woman can use, especially those who fare or have entered upon the decline of life (from 40 to 50 years of age). I feel that it would have been above ingratitude on my my part to have withheld this testimony, and in thus consenting to appear as a witness before the public. I have been actuated solely with reference to the voice of conscience and duty. You are at liberty to make whatever use you may deem proper of this statement. Yours, respectfully,

MARGARET W. O'DONNELL.

LIVER COMPLAINT CURED BY Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher.—*Blair County, ss.* Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for Blair county, George Kopp, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: Two years ago I was afflicted with pain between the shoulders, almost constant cough, loss of appetite, chills, nightsweats, and very subject to take colds; I, at length, became so weak that I could hardly walk; my physician done me no good. Sometime last fall, I commenced taking Lindsey's improved blood-searcher, and by the use of two bottles was perfectly cured. I feel, to recommend it to all who suffer from Liver diseases, general debility, loss of appetite, and other diseases arising from impurity of the blood. I would not like to do without it.—I consider it an excellent family medicine.

(Signed) GEORGE KOPP.

Sworn end subscribed this 15th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me, J. GORLEY, J. P.

NOTE.—Mr. Kopp is a resident of Frankstown, and is well known to the citizens of Blair and Bedford counties as a man of excellent character and influence.

A DESPERATE CASE OF AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA, entirely cured by the use of Lindsey's "Improved Blood-Searcher."

Blair County, ss.—Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, John Moran, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that in the spring of 1856, I was a victim to that worst of diseases—dyspepsia, and that in its worst form. My appetite was completely gone, and when, in order to preserve life, I would force myself to swallow a mouthful of food, the stomach would immediately loath it, and cast it forth with the spittle. I had also been suffering with the ague; each attack lasting about nine months out of the twelve, so that, with the ague and dyspepsia, I was reduced as I thought beyond recovery; I thought I must die, my physician could do me no good. Such was my condition, when Mr. Lindsey supplied me with a bottle of his improved blood-searcher, assuring me it would work a cure. I commenced its use but with little confidence, but, in one week's time—so great was its restorative powers—I found my appetite to return, my, stomach received a new tone, so that I could eat anything without the slightest inconvenience, and before its healing touch the ague fled as from a charm; nor have I been troubled with ague or dyspepsia since. I enjoy a better state of health than I had done for fifteen years before; I am strong and hearty, and I feel confident that, under the blessing of God, I owe all to the invaluable Improved Blood-Searcher. I believe it not to be only a sure remedy for ague, but an infallible *preventive*, and, as such, I would recommend it to all whose business, habits, or residences, expose them to this dreadful pest of humanity. Dyspepsia cannot stay where the Improved Blood-Searcher is properly used. I feel it my duty to point all who suffer, to this all-healing medicine. (signed.) JOHN MORAN,

Sworn and subscribed this 18th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me. JOHN COX, J. P.

FOR SALE by Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, G. B. Emrick & Bro., St. Clairsville; B. F. Horn & Brother, Schellsburg; L. N. Fyan, West End; Beigle & Evans, Rainsburg; John Bonser, Bowser's Mill; Murray and Bro., Bloody Run; Jacob Beard, Barndollar's Mill; M. Koontz, Willow Grove; Piper and Scott, Pattonsville; John Dasher, Hopewell; Samuel Oster, Noble's Mills; G. D. Trout, Allum Bank; Simon Hershman, do. Jno. Wisegarver, Woodberry; David Beigle, Water-street; Geo. D. Kaufman, Flitchville. [no.20'57

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!! GOLD!!!!

THE greatest offer in gold pens, gold pencils, gold chains, and gold watches, ever made. Read the following:

A SPLENDID GOLD PREMIUM worth from five to one hundred dollars, positively given to any person who can spare one day, or one hour in a day, getting up clubs of subscribers in his own and adjoining neighborhoods, for the best and most popular Family Newspaper now published. No expense, no outlay, no capital required of agents. An entire new plan is proposed, by which any person can succeed in making it a paying business, who will undertake the agency. A private circular for the inspection of agents only, with full list of premiums, will be sent to any one who desires it on receipt of a stamp to pay return postage. Some agents have earned $100 gold watch in one week.

Every family should at least read one paper from N. York City, without interfering with their Local Papers, which of course cannot, and should not be dispensed with. But New York being the great commercial and business centre of this Continent, no farmer, mechanic, professional man, or merchant is properly prepared for the emergencies of his calling, unless he is in communication with New York City, by means of one of its first class Newspaper mediums. Such a medium is our 'LEDGER,' neutral in politics but giving all the facts items of news and thrilling incidents worth knowing throughout the country.

A VALUABLE GIFT

Each new subscriber will receive with the first No. of his or her paper, one of the new and beautiful glass pointed pencils,* just imported from Europe, and for which we have obtained the exclusive agency for this country. This is the most ingenious and useful little improvement of the present age, and is the only pencil ever made that will write with ink, making it both a pen and pencil of the finest quality at the same tsme. It will last for years, and for practical use is worth more than any gold pen in market.

For list of premiums and full particulars, address

HALL & WEST, Publishers, New York City.

*These Pencils supplied to the trade at profitable discounts. [Nov 6, '57:

LIVING AND LOVING,

BY MISS VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

Miss Townsend is known as one of our best magazine writers, and although quite young, has not her equal in her peculiar style. The present volume includes some of her best Tales and Sketches, which, together with a correct and beautiful portrait of the author, by that distinguished artist, John Sartain, Esq., will render it particularly acceptable to her numerous friends.

The Book is a handsome 12mo. volume, printed on the finest paper, bound in a new and beautiful style, and is sent to any part of the United States by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price, $1.00.

J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

New Goods,
GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT SHOEMAKERS COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting in part of Ladies Dress goods, Black and Fancy Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Shawls, Calicoes, Woollen Hoods & Talmas for Ladies and children, Red and White Flannels, Hosery, &c. Gentlemen and Boys wear Cloths, Blk. and Fancy Casimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Muslins, &c.,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gents and Boys Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters of all sizes and descriptions. A general assortment of Gents & Boys Hats and Caps.

Flour Oil Cloths, Syrup Molasses, White & Brown Sugar, Green and Black Tea, Groceries of all kinds, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Queensware, Hardware, and all articles usually kept in country Stores.—Thankful for past favors they hope that by fair dealings, and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Oct. 16, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndoller & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY.
C. W. ASHCOM.

Hopewell, Sep. 1. '57. J. C. EVERHART.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain. We will at all times purchase all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Oct. 30, 1857.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Township, in said county, on

Thursday, the 24th day of December 1857,

the following described real estate, late the property of Campbell Hendrickson, dec'd.

Tract A. being the Mansion place, containing 110 ACRES, with about 40 acres cleared; having thereon a

GRIST MILL AND FULLING MILL,

a two story log house and log barn. This is a very valuable mill property, well worthy the attention of purchasers.

Tract B. adjoining the above, containing 156 acres, about 70 acres cleared; having thereon a *TWO STORY LOG HOUSE and a LOG BARN.*

Terms—One third in hand on the confirmation of sale on Monday of February Court next; the balance one third to remain in the land for the use of the widow and the remainder in two equal annual payments without interest thereafter to be secured by judgment bonds.

HENRY J. BRUNER,
Adm'r of Campbell Hendrickson, dec'd.

Nov. 20, 1857.